

THE REBELLION.

Important News from the Seat of War.

THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

The Rebels Reinforced by Gen. Johnston's Army.

Desperate Conflict and Repulse of the Union Troops by an Overwhelming Force.

Retreat of the Union Forces Unpursued by the Enemy.

Names of the Reported Killed and Wounded.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF BOTH BATTLES.

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Reinforcements En Route for Washington.

The Thirteenth New York Regiment Enlisted for the War.

New York Seventh Ready for the Field.

See, See, See.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM THE CAPITAL.

Was Despatched, Washington, July 22, 1861.

In reply to your despatch, I am happy to be able to say that our loss is much less than was at first represented, and the troops have reached the fort in much better condition than we expected.

The department is making vigorous exertions to concentrate at this point an overwhelming force, and the reinforcements from all quarters have been truly patriotic. A number of regiments have arrived since last evening. There is no danger of the capital now of the rebellion.

GEN. MCCLELLAN ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, July 22, 1861.

Gen. McClellan has been summoned by the government from Western Virginia, to report to Washington to take command of the army of the Potomac.

Gen. Rosecrans takes his place in command of the army of Western Virginia.

The corps d'armée at Washington is to be instantly reorganized and increased. The orders have already been given. Officers of regiments already raised and being made, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days. Large reinforcements from various districts are already on the way, and orders have been telegraphed for them yesterday while the battle was in progress.

The government entertains no apprehension for the safety of the capital. Preparations not only for the defensive, but for the renewal of offensive operations are going on vigorously.

The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

General McDowell has returned to his headquarters at Arlington Heights. The regiments comprising his army will resume their position. Most of them have already done so.

THE DISASTER AT BULL'S RUN.

Washington, July 22, 1861.

Our troops, after taking three skirmishes and gaining a great victory at Bull's run, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington.

After the latest information was received from Centerville, at half-past seven o'clock last night, a series of unfortunate events took place which have proved disastrous to our army. Many confused accounts are prevalent, but facts enough are known to warrant the statement that we have suffered severely on account of a most unfortunate occurrence, which has cast a gloom over the retreating army and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage is very heavy on both sides.

Our Union forces were advancing upon the enemy and taking his mangled batteries gradually but surely, by driving the rebels towards Manassas Junction, when they seem to have been reinforced by twenty thousand men under Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took command and immediately commenced driving us back. We were retreating in good order, the rear well covered with a solid column, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place. Before the military operations were swimmingly on, and Colonel Alexander was about erecting a position across Bull's run. The enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries, one after another, being unmasked, when a considerable consternation broke out among our leaders, who had incautiously advanced immediately

after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole force was falling back. Many baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. A perfect panic prevailed among the wagons, which was communicated to the vicinity of Centerville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated citizens who had come out to see the battle. Wounded soldiers cried on the road side for assistance, but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by unheeded.

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of the rebel batteries rendered necessary the retirement of our artillery, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact. The reserve force at Centerville was immediately brought up, Col. Elkin's Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with two guns marching first. Then the Garibaldi Guard and Col. Blenker's First Rifle regiment, with its batteries, followed at several miles distant by the De Kalb regiment.

When our courier left, at half-past four o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its line broken, and demanded immediate reinforcement. The right flank was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside directly opposite the main battery of the enemy was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted. On the arrival of the courier at Fairfax Court House he was overtaken by a government messenger, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centerville. He was followed by some agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and in some instances to the regulars; that the lines were broken, and that a retreatment of our forces across Bull's run was rendered necessary. Colonel Hunter passed at the same time in a vehicle, wounded.

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle yesterday that General Johnston had formed a connection with General Beauregard on the night of the first action at Bull's run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the rebels hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers and in their own position.

These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken and deserters and spies, but these facts were not probably known at Washington, and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders.

General McDowell undertook to make a stand in the vicinity of Centerville, but the panic was so great that the attempt to rally the troops was entirely vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented. He intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but could not accomplish the object. General McDowell was thus forced in his well arranged plans.

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was continued until the men reached their regular encampments. Some of them returned to their quarters, but a still larger number went inside the intrenchments.

In the retreat many of the troops fell on the way side from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House. We lost a large number in this way.

The road from Bull's run was strewn with knapsacks, arms and appurtenances, which some of our troops deliberately threw away, the better to facilitate their escape. The road of the army made their retreat in order.

General McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, carrying himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

Gen. Schenck, as well as the older field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centerville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy in superior numbers that turned the scale of battle. The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boast of if they had followed up their advantage last night.

From the statements of Quartermaster Fryer, a rebel prisoner, it appears that our artillery created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there were from thirty thousand to forty thousand—including a large number of cavalry—in the field under command of Beauregard, while they had a reserve of seventy-five thousand at Manassas Junction. Owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg, and other points, the enemy's effective force was over ninety thousand men.

Griffin's West Point battery was taken by the enemy, and the eight siege thirty-two pounder rifle cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to remove. They were two miles to the other side of Centerville.

The Rhode Island battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull's run, where their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed. Captain Ayres' battery was also reported as lost.

The Sixty-ninth and other regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number cannot now be known.

It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army, when the latter turned and fled, killing all but six of the assaulting party. It was the remnant of the Zouaves who were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry, and repulsed them, leaving but six to retreat.

The Seventy-first New York regiment lost about half their men.

Nearly all the provision trains belonging to the United States government were saved. Some regimental trains were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and they had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

Colonel Marston's New Hampshire regiment reached here this morning. He was wounded. Colonel Hinckley was also wounded in the wrist.

In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Colonel Wilcox, the gallant commander of a brigade, was wounded; also Captain McCook, a brother of Colonel McCook, of Ohio.

Col. Farman had Major Lester, of the Zouaves, are not killed, but badly wounded.

Colonel Hunter's division suffered most severely.

Colonel Heinzelman was wounded in the arm. The bullet was extracted while he was still upon his horse.

Lieut. Henry Abbott, of the Topographical Engineers, had his horse shot under him—the ball grazing his leg.

Colonel Marston, of the Second New Hampshire regiment, lost his arm.

Captain Ricketts, of the artillery, two New York regiments, have gone over to Virginia.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered, inquiring the latest news. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria are suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centerville hospital were left there, after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon Frank H. Hamilton.

Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. The feeling is awfully distressing.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded is magnified by large numbers who are missing, probably wandering through the woods.

The lowest estimate may be placed at 4,000 to 5,000. It is represented in many quarters that the Old regiments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers.

It is known that on the day previous to the battle a large number of them publicly protested against being led by General Schenck, and it was only through the importunities of Colonel McCook, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevailed from making a more formidable rebellion.

It is supposed here to-day that General Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to hold them against any force the enemy may bring against them.

Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

The troops are resuming the occupation of the fortifications and intrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

It is vaguely reported that General Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning, and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within twenty-five miles of the battle ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of McDowell.

It is also reported that four thousand of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax from the other side of the river.

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minus a large number that had scattered in the woods in various directions. Those that succeeded in reaching Centerville had an opportunity of four hours to sleep, the reserve force under Col. Miles being posted beyond Centerville.

At one o'clock in the morning the retreat from that point commenced, and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

The army, in its retreat, were compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition. About forty army wagons fell into the hands of the rebels.

As fast as the Union troops retired their positions were immediately occupied by the rebels until after Fairfax Court House was passed, after which the pursuit was not continued.

In many instances the teamsters unhitched their horses and abandoned the wagons when there was not the slightest necessity.

The rebel cavalry was the terror of our volunteers, who were compelled to keep in the woods to avoid being eluded by them.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Col. Cameron, New York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders). John A. Crocker, Lieutenant Colonel Fire Zouaves. Major J. R. Hayden, Fire Zouaves.

Capt. McCook. Captain John Nugent, Sixty-ninth.

Captain Thomas Francis Magher, of the Zouave company, Sixty-ninth (reported).

Capt. Gordon, Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts. Capt. Fay, Company H, Second Rhode Island.

Col. John S. Slocum, of the Second Rhode Island. Lieut. Col. Foster, of the New York Fourteenth.

The following were left on the field and in the hospital close by at Centerville, dead:—

Col. Wood, of the Fourteenth New York. Henry A. Butler, First Rhode Island.

Captain Trenchard and George E. Goulding, of the Second Rhode Island.

Lieutenant Prescott, of the First Rhode Island. John B. Nicholson, of the Second Rhode Island.

Samuel East, of the Seventy-first New York. Sergeant Charles Baisley, of the Second Rhode Island.

Charles Ernst, of the Seventy-first New York. Private Sherman, of the Eighth New York.

C. L. Deampt, of the Eighth New York. Herman Thatcher, of the First Rhode Island.

Simon Green, of Company H, Second Rhode Island. Oliver, Second Wisconsin.

W. T. Harrington, Second regiment. George W. Flag, First Rhode Island.

Reuben Bartlett, Second Rhode Island.

WOUNDED.

Col. Tompkins, of the New York Second. Col. Farman, of the Fire Zouaves.

Major Lester, of the Fire Zouaves. Col. Hunter, United States Army.

Col. Gordon, Sixty-ninth New York regiment. Col. Clark, Eleventh Massachusetts.

Col. Lawrence, of the Fifth Massachusetts regiment. Capt. Ellis, of the Seventy-first, New York (badly).

Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan. Col. Marston, Second New Hampshire.

Col. Heinzelman, Seventeenth United States Infantry. Acting Major General Third Division (slightly).

Col. Lawrence, Fifth Massachusetts.

The following wounded were at the hospital in Centerville:—

W. H. Green, Seventy-first, New York, dangerously. Major Blue, Second Rhode Island, dangerously.

Lieutenant Dickinson, regular Infantry, slightly. John Tager, of Newburg, Seventy-first, in thigh.

John W. R. Mould, of Newburg, Seventy-first. Captain H. Hart, Seventy-first New York.

Andrew J. Strain, Second New Hampshire, leg taken off by a cannon ball.

Edward Eddy, Twenty-seventh New York, cannon ball, hip.

The following wounded are in the Washington Infirmary:—

George Harrison, company A, Seventy-first. John Cromer, First Zouaves.

Morgan Nicklin, First Minnesota. John Morrison, Second Ohio.

A. W. Evans, Second Wisconsin. Judson Runkin, Second Maine.

Thos. Hines, Fire Zouaves. I. Leon, First Connecticut.

Wm. Hicks, Thirty-seventh New York. S. Warner, Second Lieutenant, company I, First Michigan.

James Lang, Captain, Seventy-ninth, New York. F. Maloney, Fire Zouaves.

Daniel Marrow, Second, New York. H. N. Cook, First, Ohio.

Charles Benton, Eighth, New York. Charles Thomas, Fourteenth, New York.

H. W. Slocum, Colonel, Twenty-seventh, New York. E. N. Fuller, Second, Rhode Island.

J. Collins, Sixty-ninth, New York. G. H. Chase, Second, New Jersey.

F. Nelson, Second Vermont. D. W. Whitmore, Second New Hampshire.

George Army, First New Jersey. J. McElroy, Sixty-ninth New York.

S. C. Stewart, Second Maine. James Moran, Baker's Fifth Artillery.

James Chapman, Second Ohio. P. O'Leary, Sixty-ninth New York.

John O'Hara, and John H. Summer, Fire Zouaves. Andrew Hill, Second regiment.

M. Conlan, Fire Zouaves. Captain John Breslin, of the Sixty-ninth, New York.

Others are only slightly wounded. Colonel Slocum, of the New York Twenty-seventh, is wounded but killed.

REGIMENTS ENGAGED IN THE FIGHT.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight:—The First, Second and Third Connecticut regiments. The First regiment of regulars, composed of the Second, Third and Eighth companies.

Two hundred and fifty men. The Sixty-ninth New York. The Eighth and Fourteenth New York militia.

The First and Second Rhode Island. The Seventy-first New York. The Second New Hampshire.

The Fifth Massachusetts. The First Minnesota. The First Michigan.

The Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New York. The Second, Fourth and Fifth Maine, and the Second Vermont regiment, besides the several batteries.

The Pennsylvania Fourth was not in the action, having

left for home on the morning of the battle, their term of service having expired.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST SKIRMISH AT BULL'S RUN.

Lynchburg, July 22, 1861.

A special despatch to the Nashville Times from Manassas, 18th, says that at the fight at Bull's run General Beauregard commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times, in great confusion and with great loss.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's fifteen guns, and, after making the latter change position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were killed; Captain Dalaney and Chittenden and three privates were wounded. A Union officer of high rank was killed, and \$700 in gold taken from his body.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Richmond, Va., July 21.

Via New Orleans, July 22, 1861.

A fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this morning, and became general about twelve. It continued till about seven, when the federalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's battery of Light Artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give details to-night.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Richmond, Va., July 21.

Via New Orleans, July 22, 1861.

The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night in statement, owing to the confusion following the victory at Manassas, I refrained mentioning them, being fearful of giving needless pain to anxious hearts.

Col. Beauregard and staff are safe. Gen. Beauregard's horse was shot under him.

General Johnston commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiercest attack. General Beauregard commanded the right.

President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre engaged a portion of the enemy's forces, and decided the fortunes of the day.

No other reliable reports are received, but are hourly expected.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by General Scott, Patterson and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter is slightly wounded.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

SCENE AT THE GENERAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

ANXIETY OF THE FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among the many places which naturally became the centre of excitement yesterday was the general office of the American Telegraph Company, situated corner of Broadway and Liberty street. Numbers of persons, mostly of the higher ranks of society, visited the place during the day, especially in the forenoon, when the news of the dreadful slaughter of the Union troops and the retreat on Washington had become generally known. To witness the evidences of poignant grief and harrowing suspense marked on the haggard features of wives, mothers, fathers, sisters and friends gathered together, with the hope of hearing some cheering news of the loved ones far away on the scene of carnage, was a spectacle which not even the sternest natures could long endure.

The hot, scalding tears trickled down the pale cheeks of many an anxious parent, while with trembling hands the lines of inquiry to be sent over the electric wires were penned with the desperate hope that good tidings would be returned. But in nearly every case the answer was more disheartening and crushing than could be the worst reality. "No news, no news," was the reply almost invariably, and the afflicted relatives would depart with a still more woeful look, tortured to the very soul by the terrible agonies of suspense. So it was with the mother, the brother, the sister, the wife and friend. The lightning messenger could afford no comfort to any.

It is probable that for several days nothing positive will be ascertained as to the names of the killed and wounded. The frightful confusion of a retreat must be taken into account, and the difficulty of getting at the true result considered. As the day wore on this fact seemed to be understood, as the numbers flocking to the telegraph office very much decreased, and towards evening matters went on pretty much as usual, quietly and without excitement. Doubtless sentiment will exert little to the utmost to terminate speedily the suspense of the families of the Union troops, by preparing a full list of the killed and wounded.

AFFAIRS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The great battle fought at Bull's run on Sunday last, and the splendid charge of the Third brigade, in which this fine Irish regiment bore so leading a part, were the theme of general talk everywhere in the city yesterday. While every one lamented the temporary reverse of the Union army, they could not help expressing their delight and satisfaction at the way in which the Irish, Scotch and American regiments had done their duty to a common country.

At the headquarters of the Sixty-ninth the utmost excitement prevailed, and it would have been no difficult matter to have got recruits to any extent to fill the place of the heroes who have fallen. But there was another side to the picture. While brave and vigorous men were vowing to avenge the death of their friends, there were hundreds of weeping women around the building making the most frightful lamentations, and piteously inquiring when their husbands and sons would be coming home.

The establishment of Messrs. Dunigan & Brothers, book-sellers, of this city, of which firm Captain Kirker, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, is a member, was yesterday the scene of general excitement, and all during the day large numbers of men and women were there collected, desiring to hear something of the fate of their dear friends who had gone to the war, and were engaged in the